

ALLEGED FORGERY.

One of the Most Sensational Cases Ever Brought to Light in Philadelphia.

NUMBER OF STOCK SHARES RAISED

It Causes a Loss to Banks and Trust Companies of the City From \$750,000 to \$1,000,000.

Hundreds of Shares Had Been Taped With and Deposited in Banking Institutions as Securities For Large Loans.

Philadelphia, June 21.—One of the most sensational cases of forgery that has ever been brought to light in financial circles of this city was disclosed when it was announced that certificates calling for small numbers of shares of stock had been fraudulently raised to hundreds of shares, causing a loss to certain banks and trust companies of this city from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000. The forgery involves the name of Benjamin H. Gaskill, who died four weeks ago.

Gaskill was the sole member of the banking and brokerage concern known as Benjamin H. Gaskill & Co. He had offices in the financial district and his credit was considered high.

At the time of Gaskill's death he was believed to be worth about \$500,000. He left no will and administrators began to close up his business. A patron of the firm bought from the estate 100 shares of Philadelphia Traction Co. stock and 100 shares of stock of the United States Steel Corporation. He turned his account over to F. C. Miller & Co., which firm sent the 100 shares of traction stock to the Philadelphia Traction Co.'s offices to have the transfer recorded. The certificate did not agree with the company's books and an investigation showed that the certificate had been raised from six shares to 100. The discovery was reported to F. C. Miller & Co.

A Surprising State of Affairs.

A further investigation brought to light a surprising state of affairs. It was found that Gaskill had credited himself on his own books with 6,000 shares of Philadelphia traction stock, valued at approximately \$600,000, while the traction company's book showed he had only 400 shares. It was also discovered that he had raised stock certificates of the United Railways of New Jersey from two to 200, and the certificates of the Frankford & South-west Railway Co., of this city, from two to 20. The latter stock is worth \$450 a share.

Gaskill kept two accounts—one recording the transactions of his customers, which was correct, and another giving his own transactions. His method of operation was to obtain certificates of gift-edged securities calling for one, two, three or some other small number of shares, raise the figures and give them as securities for large loans. At least six banks and trust companies of this city admit holding fraudulent securities for large loans. Not one of the institutions will make public the amount of money they have advanced, but a financier who has been making an investigation said that the amount of money loaned on the raised certificates will aggregate between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000. It is believed that very little will be recovered from the estate.

THE EQUITABLE SOCIETY.

The Resignations of James W. Alexander and Jas. H. Hyde Accepted.

New York, June 21.—Following quickly the institution of a new and independent investigation of the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance society by direction of Paul Morton, chairman of the board of directors, came the announcement by Mr. Morton that he had accepted the resignations of James W. Alexander as president and James H. Hyde as vice president. These resignations, with those of Second Vice President Gage E. Tarbell, Third Vice President George T. Wilson, Fourth Vice President William H. McIntyre and Assistant Secretary H. B. Winthrop, which were placed in the hands of Mr. Morton at the meeting of the board of directors at which he was elected chairman of the board with plenary powers over all the affairs of the society. In receiving the resignations, the new chairman announced that he would hold them in abeyance until he had time to acquaint himself further with the affairs of the society.

Charged With Operating a Swindle. Chicago, June 21.—Acting on information received from the officers of the New Orleans Jockey club, the police arrested Z. B. Stuart, one of the officials of the Imperial Brokerage Co., of this city, on a charge of operating a swindle.

State Bank Closes Its Doors.

Dunkirk, N. Y., June 21.—The State bank of Forestville closed its doors owing to the failure of the Fredonia National bank. Fred R. Green, cashier of the Fredonia National, was one of the founders of the Forestville institution.

Omaha Banks Consolidate.

Omaha, Neb., June 21.—Announcement was made of the consolidation of the Commercial National, United States National and Union National banks of this city under the name of the United States National bank.

MINISTER BOWEN.

The President, in a Letter, Directs His Dismissal From the Diplomatic Service.

HIS CONDUCT REPREHENSIBLE.

It Is the Outcome of the Controversy Between Mr. Bowen and Assistant Secretary of State Loomis.

Bowen Secured Publication of Attacks on Loomis and Furnished Press Documents Pending Before State Department.

Washington, June 21.—President Roosevelt, in a letter addressed to Secretary Taft, made public, directs the dismissal of Minister Bowen from the diplomatic service and arraigns Mr. Bowen's conduct in the Bowen-Loomis controversy as "reprehensible."

The dismissal of Herbert W. Bowen, for some years United States minister to Venezuela, and the exonerated of Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Loomis, of the allegation brought against him by Mr. Bowen, are the outcome of the Loomis-Bowen controversy, which has attracted wide attention for many months past. This disposition of the case is made by President Roosevelt in a letter addressed to Secretary Taft, just made public, approving Mr. Taft's report on his findings and conclusions in the case. The president scathingly arraigns Minister Bowen, declaring that his conduct is "especially reprehensible," that Mr. Bowen asked one of his witnesses to enter the employ of a certain capital for the purpose, "in plain words," of stealing documents which he hoped might incriminate Mr. Loomis, and that Mr. Bowen has "evidently for many months, indeed, for the last two years, devoted himself to hunting up scandal and gossip until it became a monomania and caused him to show complete disloyalty to the country he represented."

Had Hoped To Promote Bowen.

The president says he had hoped to promote Mr. Bowen, as during much of his service he had done good work, but that his usefulness in the diplomatic service is now at an end. The president adds that he would direct that Mr. Bowen's resignation be requested for but for his statement that he would consider a resignation an admission of misconduct and the dismissal is therefore ordered. The president states that it appears that Mr. Bowen while minister secured the publication of attacks on Mr. Loomis and furnished to the press documents pending before the state department for approval and that his explanation is inexcusable and shows his "entire unfitness" for the service. Even if Mr. Loomis had been guilty, says the president, Mr. Bowen's conduct would be unpardonable. The letter quotes certain correspondence and testimony. The report of Secretary Taft on the case, on which the president's action is based, is a voluminous document, reviewing the charges and the evidence taken in the dispute.

Loomis Was Indiscreet.

In his report Secretary Taft says that there was nothing dishonorable in the transactions in which Mr. Loomis figured, but that he was not discreet. The report says that Mr. Loomis was not justified in becoming personally interested in any of the schemes, either with a mere nominal interest or substantial interest. He holds, however, that Mr. Loomis has been "most cruelly slandered," commends him for the self-restraint with which he has met the charges and points out that Mr. Loomis' bitter experience in this case makes it unnecessary to point out the moral that a minister can not afford in the country to which he is accredited to make personal investments.

INDUSTRIAL UNION.

Eugene V. Debs Announces the Plan of the Organization.

Terre Haute, Ind., June 21.—Eugene V. Debs, one time socialist candidate for president, announced the plan of the new industrial union, which will be launched in Chicago next week. Mr. Debs denies that the industrial union is to be a rival of the American Federation of Labor, but says it will be organized along industrial lines and embraces the entire working class. It will repudiate the alleged identity of interests between capital and labor.

To Go To the Isthmus.

Washington, June 21.—Maj. Edgar Russell, on duty in the office of the chief signal office of the army, has been ordered to report to the Isthmian canal commission to go to the Isthmus and install a complete system of telephonic and telegraphic communication in the canal zone.

The Pressmen's Convention.

San Francisco, June 21.—The annual convention of the International Pressmen and Assistants of North America elected M. P. Higgins, of Boston, president and W. J. Webb, of New York, secretary treasurer. The next annual meeting will be held in Pittsburgh.

In Violation of the Law.

New York, June 21.—Gov. Higgins has notified Police Commissioner McAdoo that a Chinese military organization known as the Chinese cadets, which was formed in the Chinese district of the city some months ago, exists in violation of the law.

The Home

JENNIE LESTER HILL, Editor

Fruit Trees Planted For Ornamental Purposes.

Some kinds of fruit trees are fully as well suited to serve as adornment to our homes as many of those trees and shrubs which do not bear fruit. An apple tree laden with rosy and fragrant bloom in springtime is indeed a lovely sight and reminds us in a most delightful way of its presence. When the heat of summer comes, what a comfort is the shade of its spreading branches! And when autumn colors and mellows its fruit it becomes still more attractive. A cherry tree, with its shower of bloom and later its crop of glossy fruit, is a charming spectacle in the house yard. And so we might go on hunting a list of trees that are both beautiful and useful that could be planted on the parts of our grounds where it is common to use only shade trees.

In choosing fruit trees for ornamental purposes the greatest care should be used to be sure that only such as will grow well under sod treatment and into graceful forms when they are large should be selected. For most places those of rather spreading habit will be found to give better satisfaction than the tall ones because of their shade. Now and then a tall growing pear or some other tree serves a very good purpose. Of these the Buffum pear is one of the best, for it is so very tall and hardy and its leaves turn a bronzy crimson in autumn. The Red Astrakhan apple tree makes a thick shade, and its fruit is not surpassed for family use. A Seckel pear tree does not grow fast, but it is hardy and of graceful form, and there is no fruit of better quality.

Peach trees do not often flourish under the conditions that usually prevail on lawns, but plum trees are better. Quince trees when well started by tillage or mulching will usually do very well in grass, make handsome, bush-like trees, and their flowers, foliage and fruit are all ornamental and the latter very useful.

Some of the bush fruits may be made to serve good purposes as border shrub and screen. A clump of raspberry bushes, if kept well pruned back and the old canes cut out promptly, will produce well and bear an abundance of fruit. The same is true of blackberry, gooseberry and currant bushes. The dwarf junberry is also well suited to the same use. All these bushes should be well mulched with coarse manure and lawn clippings. A well kept strawberry bed is a pretty sight at almost all times of year, no matter how small. Good judgment and reasonable care will make a few fruits about the house yard both beautiful and useful.—J. H. McFarland in Address Before American Pomological Society.

Berea Teachers' Club

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS FOR PUBLICATION TO C. D. LEWIS, BERE A, KY.

As the members of the Club have not rested long enough to send back any news for the Club column this week, the editor will be pardoned for asking a question himself.

How many B. T. C. people plan to increase the interest and value of their work this year by using the rich stores of school material placed at every hand by nature? It should be your pleasure, it certainly is your duty, to do so, for every time you direct a child's attention to some common wonder or beauty in nature that it has never seen before, you have deepened its interest in its home and school life. You show it that school is not merely a place for a dull book grind, having no connection with life about it, but a place to bring experience and observation of common things to use in a new and interesting way. But there are so many things for the country teachers to do that you might not have time to plan this, so let me help you.

Suppose we begin with a leaf. Suppose we have a picture drawn of one? Yes, after a while, but not now. Ask your pupils some evening to bring you two bottles of exactly the same size and shape; flavoring extract bottles are good. They will gladly bring them, and in the morning you will bring a twig of some kind—an oak or maple is good—with about six leaves on it. Tell the children you want to find out what leaves do. They must do something, for nothing in nature is useless. Tell them, too, that the language classes are to watch very closely so that they will be able to write about what you do; the geography classes that they may learn some geography; and the advanced arithmetic people, so they can help you later on; and everyone

else because you are going to find out something quite wonderful about leaves.

Fill one bottle full up into the neck, and put your twig in it; then fill the other to exactly the same point, and set them side by side on your desk, taking care to prop them both. This may be done best by cutting holes in a small paste-board box and slipping them into it. Now, the children are to wait until the next morning and see how much water the leaf has drunk.

But why have two bottles? Some bright boy will tell you, perhaps, "because the water will evaporate from the bottle." So, to see how much the leaf drinks, you must see how much less is in one bottle than in the other at the end of the day. If some one does not, you can bring them to see it by asking if any water will get out of the bottle with no leaf in it. This is all for the first morning. The next morning you will find that every child has looked at the bottles before school has opened, so when you call them to order you will only have to find out how much water the leaf has drunk.

Take a bottle exactly round or rectangular and fill it part full of water. Mark the height of the water with a bit of paper, and pour from it into the bottle with the leaves in it until it is exactly as full as the one which has no leaves in it. Then measure the depth of water poured out and let your arithmetic class measure the bottle and find the volume of the water poured out. Then you will know just how much water six leaves will drink in one day.

If there is room I will show much more use for this experiment next week.

The Farm

SILAS CHEEVER MASON, Editor

Nitrogen Nodules.

Some years ago German scientists discovered that certain organisms attached to the roots of a large family of plants known as legumes. It was well known that this particular family greatly increased the fertility of land by abstracting nitrogen from the air and leaving it, in part, a content of the soil. Other plants had not this power nor the root nodules and this fact suggested the theory that the nodules really gathered the elusive nitrogen. Experiment seemed to verify this hypothesis. It was evident that if the nodule germ or seed could be raised artificially and then made grow where none grew before, that the discoverer of the method would be a real benefactor. Such cultures were made, became an article of sale like any other seed, but German farmers who bought and paid for this seed declared that its purchase was money wasted and that for the time ended the matter.

During this time Dr. George T. Moore, head of the department of plant physiology at Washington, carefully studied this complex question, made other discoveries, planted them, but, like a philanthropist, made his patents a gift to the Government, that the fruit of his labor might be a heritage to the tiller of the soil. The Government then began the production of his culture and distributed it for a time to all applicants free of cost. In October last Dr. Moore published an interesting article in the October Century, which reached the cultured people of the country and was republished by every journal in America. The farm papers offered it as of the greatest value to their constituency, and journals of every other kind as news and a discovery of inconceivable value. In the entire history of agriculture or of mechanical art no discovery was so quickly heralded and promulgated among all classes of people. The Government having fledged its bantling, retired for the time from the production of cultures, but gave endorsement, quasi or otherwise, to laboratories which offered them for sale, retail to the farmer and wholesale to the dealer in seed. This is a concise history of a matter that has profoundly stirred the farming world.

There is no desire on the part of the writer to travesty the value of this discovery. He wishes to say frankly that he is not a scientist, but only a plain, practical tiller of the soil, anxious to make two dollars where he could make only one before, if so desirable a consummation can be attained by this culture. At the same time he is not willing to spend many dollars in the purchase of this new-fangled seed until he has calmly investigated the published claim of the Government, the statement of those who generate the seed and those who sell it, like all others the farmer needs. He has known for ten years that on certain legumes these knots grow spontaneously, and they can be found on red clover roots anywhere that the soil is fairly good. He also knows that when the Southern cow

bean is sown on good ground for the first time the roots are free of knots; that if the sowing is repeated the year after, the knots appear and increase with each successive sowing. In the innocence of his heart he had reconciled this fact with the universally accepted teaching that rotation of crops is nature's preservation of the soil, and that these increasing knots were her protest against his practice. Most old men are wedded to their ways, and their difficulty may be appreciated when they come to struggle with the proposition that knots on a clover root are the things that gather the nitrogen, the more knots the more richness, and that there are more of these when clover quickly follows clover. There is also a current and widely accepted belief that we fail with clover because by repeated sowings we have made the soil "clover sick." This belief goes back at least as far as the current literature of the writer's knowledge, and it is awful to contemplate how fallacious was and is this theory in the face of the present light, if it is light.

Germany was the pioneer country in the nitrogen nodule propaganda, and all went lovely as long as it was a free distributor. When the farmers paid their hard earned marks for this precious seed the kicking began, and the "culture" industry went out like a tallow dip in a tempest. We are thrashing the same straw. The pictures in the government bulletin—No. 114—of how the plants looked before and after inoculating are paraphrased in those of the "mustache powders" with which, in the daily papers, we are all familiar. The reports of those who got cultures free are interesting, but those who, for the same, paid two dollars per acre, will have more trouble in securing equal publicity, and these might not be so assuring. The writer and farmers generally are not equipped to consider this occult innovation in many of its bearings, but what a fund of valuable practical knowledge they can gain by carrying a garden trowel or chisel in the hip pocket when they study the stand of their clover in the bottoms and on the galled knolls. The nitrogen nodule is said to make grow clover where none would grow before. If this be true, it is indeed like the metaphorical pelican that in times of stress bleeds its own bosom to feed its young. It is too bad not to be a scientist, but why these considerate nodules are so abundant in the rich bottoms and so scarce where they are so badly needed is not clear to the plain man with the trowel or chisel, and it is up to his learned brother to explain why, when "culture" of the right kind is scattered around abundantly there is so much where it is not needed and so little on the poor starved pelicans suffering on the sand piles.

A meeting of the Commissioners of the Pan-American Traces College Council will be held in Austin, Texas, July 10. The purpose of the Commission which was established by the Texas Legislature, is to found an institution somewhere on the Texas Gulf coast where the languages, habits, needs, etc., of the various peoples of the American continent may be taught.

Van Amburg Show.

Berea has been billed for the great Van Amburg's Show which will give two performances here on Monday, June 26. They have been attracting large crowds at Richmond, Lancaster, and other points in Madison county during the past week or so. No doubt a large number will be in Berea next Monday to witness their performance here. The managers promise honest dealing, and a freedom from any swindle games usually in attendance on such occasions. Those who attended the performance in Richmond speak highly of the character of the show as a whole and of the general conduct in and about the tents. It is well to remember, however, that frequently a rough element follows in the wake of a circus, over which the managers of the concern have no immediate control, and for whom they are not responsible. These sharpers make a living at the expense of those who suffer themselves to be "bamboozled" into some confidence game, or carry their pocket book in too convenient a place for safety. A good plan to follow on such occasions, is to "avoid the very appearance of evil," and bring no superfluous cash with you.

All persons having claims against the estate of Simpson Gentry are notified to present this on or before the first day of August, 1905, properly verified. SAMUEL GENTRY, Adm. of Simpson Gentry.

Uncomplimentary.

Wifkins—I believe that dog of mine knows as much as I do. Bifkins—Huh! I've seen smarter dogs than that.—Chicago News.

Agreeable advice is seldom useful advice.—Massillon.

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You can waste nerve force by excess, over-work, worry, anxiety, etc. You can weaken yourself by not eating proper food or securing sufficient rest to renew the nerve energy you use up. The proper treatment, in addition to good phosphoric food, such as whole meal bread, prepared cereals, etc., is Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve. This is as truly a brain and nerve food as any food you could eat, and besides, furnishes strength and tone of its own, which goes to the weakened nerve system, and sets it to rights. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve is a refreshing, revitalizing tonic food-medicine for the brain and nerves. It reconstructs worn-out nerve tissue, and fills your languid brain with new life and vigor. Dr. Miles' Nerve has made so many marvelous cures, of people so sick the doctors thought they were incurable, that it is today the standard medicine in many thousands of American homes. The first bottle is guaranteed to help you, or druggist returns your money. "The extreme heat, close confinement and intense mental strain incident to the banking business, has caused me to suffer with nervousness and insomnia. It gives me pleasure to say that I have used Dr. Miles' Nerve with very satisfactory results in the treatment of these afflictions. I am now on my fifth bottle, and eat and sleep well. In fact have almost forgotten that I possess nerves."—R. L. DALBY, Asst. Cashier, State Bank, Texarkana, Ark.

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